Registration of ‘Rhodes’ Soybean

‘Rhodes’ soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. CV-310, PI 561400) was developed and released by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station in February, 1990. This is a Maturity Group V cultivar which is resistant to Races 3 and 14 and moderately resistant to Race 4 (9) of the soybean cyst nematode (SCN), Heterodera glycines Ichinohe.

Rhodes was selected from the cross J74-123/N73-520. J74-123 is a sister line of ‘Bedford’ (8) that derived its SCN resistance from ‘Forrest’ (7) and PI88788 (1). N73-520 is a selection from the cross ‘Tracy’ (3)/’Ransom’ (2). Early-generation selection and testing were done at the Delta Center of the University of Missouri at Portageville, MO. The F2 population of the cross was grown in the cyst nematode nursery at the Rhodes Farm near Clarkton, MO. Individual F3 plants were chosen and evaluated in the greenhouse for resistance to SCN. Resistant progenies in the F4 were again planted in the cyst nematode nursery. The progeny of an F5 plant was bulked for initial testing and designated S80-2959. Since S80-2959 was segregating for resistance to the root-knot nematode [Meloidogyne incognita (Kofoid & White) Chitwood] single plant progenies were developed and screened and resistant selections were bulked to develop breeder seed. Rhodes was evaluated in the Uniform Soybean Tests—Southern Region from 1984 through 1986 (4,5,6), and compared against Forrest (7) and ‘Essex’ (10).

The seed yield of Rhodes was almost the same as Forrest and slightly better than Essex. In eleven station tests conducted in Portageville, MO., Rhodes exceeded the seed yield of Bedford by 6 to 7%. Rhodes will be suitable for planting in the SCN infested fields in Southeast Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee where Maturity Group V cultivars are planted.

Rhodes has white flowers and tawny pubescence with tan pod walls. It is a Maturity Group V determinate cultivar and matures 2 d earlier than Forrest. Rhodes has a plant height of 90 cm, which is 5 cm shorter than Forrest and 10 cm shorter than Bedford. It also has greater lodging resistance than Bedford. Rhodes is resistant to SCN Races 3 and 14 and is moderately resistant to Race 4. It has a moderate level of resistance to root-knot nematode and is susceptible to Sudden Death Syndrome, Fusarium solani dimerum, caused by Fusarium solani (Mart.) Sacc. Rhodes has purple flowers, tawny pubescence, an 80 cm, which is 5 cm shorter than Forrest and 10 cm shorter than Bedford.

Ciaric is resistant to both lodging and shattering, and is tolerant to iron chlorosis.

Published in Crop Sci. 34:309–310 (1993).

References and Notes


Published in Crop Sci. 34:310 (1994).

Registration of ‘Ciaric’ Soybean

‘Ciaric’ soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. CV-317, PI 561400) was developed and released by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station in February, 1990. This is a Maturity Group VI and is similar to Cajeme and phenological characteristics of ‘Essex’. Ciaric was released as a high-yielding, stable cultivar adapted for production in northwest of Mexico.

Ciaric was derived from the cross ‘Suaqui-86’/’Rosales S-80’. Suaqui-86 is a selection from the cross ‘RAD’/’Cajeme’/’Tetabiate’/Cajeme (1,2,3). Rosales S-80 is a selection from the cross ‘Davis’ (5,6). Ciaric was obtained using the pedigree method of selection starting in F5. In F6, all plants coming from a selected F4 plant were bulked for initial testing and designated II-S137-4R-2-6-2-1-M. Ciaric was tested in the National Uniform Soybean Trial (North Zone) from 1989 through 1991.

Ciaric is Maturity Group VI and is similar to Cajeme and phenological characteristics of ‘Essex’. Ciaric has a determinate growth habit, matures 2 d earlier than Forrest and reaches physiological maturity 53 d after planting. Mature plant height averages 80 cm, which is 5 cm shorter than Forrest and 10 cm shorter than Bedford.

Published in Crop Sci. 34:310 (1994).